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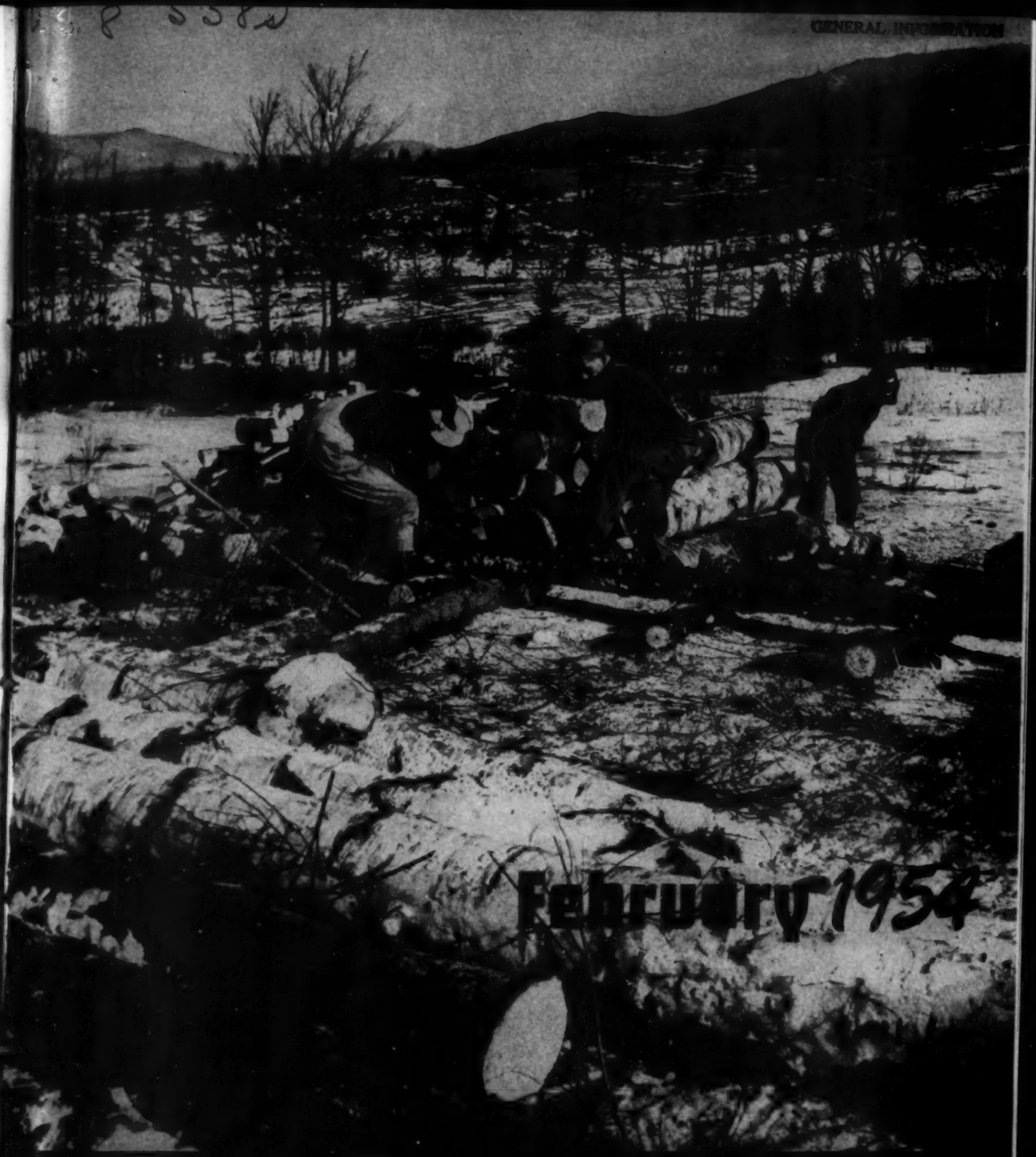

February 1954

SOIL CONSERVATION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOIL CONSERVATION •

FEBRUARY 1954
VOL. XIX—NO. 7

EZRA TAFT BENSON
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

DONALD A. WILLIAMS
ADMINISTRATOR, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

ISSUED BY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

★ THIS MONTH ★

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SOIL CONSERVATION is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for proper transaction of the public business, under approval (August 6, 1951) of the Director of the Budget. SOIL CONSERVATION supplies information for workers of the Department of Agriculture and others engaged in soil conservation.

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TO ENCOURAGE RESEARCH STUDIES.—The National Wildlife Federation has announced that there will be available for the school year 1954-55 four graduate "Ding Darling" fellowships in conservation education of $1,000 each and one James Hopkins undergraduate scholarship of $500.

Application for fellowships or scholarships must be on file at the offices of the National Wildlife Federation at 232 Carroll St., N. W., Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., by December 31, 1953. Applications must have the approval of the project by the director or the departmental head of the university.

These scholarships and fellowships are supported in part by the sale of the Wildlife Stamps issued annually by the National Wildlife Federation, by a permanent grant yielding a limited endowment and by other income available to the Federation, the amount of which cannot be determined before the beginning of the year.

The scholarship funds may be used for the normal expenses of an undergraduate but a report of the work done should be sent to the Federation at its completion before July 31, 1955.

The fellowships are designed to support research studies in the field of conservation education. Awards are naturally made to individuals who can show best records of

(Continued on page 149)

FRONT COVER.—Gordon S. Smith took this photograph in February 1952, on the John Fortin dairy farm off Grange Road, Lancaster, N. H. Logs are still being salvaged from the celebrated storm of November 1950. This farm is in the Coos County Soil Conservation District.

All orders go to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

He Built Back His Farm

By ROLAND E. LEE

Technician Lee and Kessler Teas take a look at fine field of sericea lespedeza. The pasture also contains native grasses. This was formerly badly eroded and depleted.

IN 1941, because of the military drain on manpower, Mr. and Mrs. Kessler Teas found it hard to get help for their grocery business in Tecumseh, Okla. They thought it would be a good idea to acquire a small family farm and get away from their business worries. So they sold their store and bought 40 acres a short way east of town.

They found the farm to be a new kind of problem. The land was badly eroded and almost completely wornout. The year before 10 acres had been in cotton and 3 acres in sorghum feeds; the rest was abandoned and grown up to ticklegrass. Small gullies were everywhere.

"The first year I tried to grow cotton on those same 10 acres," Teas recalls. "I harvested 3 bales in two pickings. If I hadn't had some money coming in from my grocery store accounts, I couldn't have made it. That would have been the end of my farming."

The next year Teas stopped trying to grow row crops on eroded land of little fertility. He began dairying, bought seven cows. He also purchased 40 adjoining acres, and 2 years later still another 120 acres, giving him a farm of 200 acres.

Teas made little more than taxes until 1949, when he signed an agreement with the Shawnee Soil Conservation District to apply an overall conservation plan to his farm. As a cooperator with the district, Teas received the help of skilled technicians in working out his conservation program.

Today Teas has 22 cows, 13 heifers, a registered Holstein bull. Usually he milks 18 cows, each averaging 4 gallons of milk daily.

On his 200 acres, plus 35 acres that he rents, Teas produces 2,000 bales of hay, 50 tons of ensilage, 30,000 pounds of oats, wheat and barley for feeding his cattle, and 10,000 pounds of hairy vetch seed. He keeps enough vetch seed for his own plantings and markets the rest.

Teas has green grazing all year except in January and February.

NOTE.—The author is work unit conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Shawnee, Okla.

Kessler Teas had this sort of thing to contend with when he bought his farm. He is using diversions and other measures to heal the gullies.

"It takes about 2,000 bales of hay, 30,000 pounds of small grains and 40 tons of ensilage to get my milk cows through winter," he says. "In the summer I reduce the daily feed to 100 pounds of grain mixed with hay and molasses. To the dairy feed I add the usual minerals. I'm feeding much less feed than do the farmers around here who have not im-pounds of 20 percent phosphate go wherever he plants sericca lespedeza.

Major parts of Teas' operations are—

Soil improvement. He grows soil-improving crops on all his land in turn, using hairy vetch with rye and with wheat.

Soil treatment. He limes and fertilizes in accordance with laboratory tests showing the needs of the soil. All pastures get 2 tons of lime per acre; 200 pounds of 20 percent phosphate go wherever he plants sericea lespedeza.

Rotation. In a given area he grows hairy vetch and rye for 2 years, oats and Korean lespedeza for 1 year, followed by sudangrass; then he goes back to vetch with either rye or wheat.

Pasture improvement. After establishing a good stand of grass, Teas mows to control weeds, and limes and fertilizes as needed. Grazing is kept in balance with the quantity of green forage available.

Grazing control. Teas has fenced his farm in 11 pastures to give flexible control of grazing. In this way he can rest a pasture when it should be allowed to seed to maintain its vigor.

Gullies. After establishing a grass cover above the gullies, Teas slopes the sides with a bulldozer and seeds them to grass. The blanket of grass fends off the runoff and permits the gullies to heal. Above one gully that was especially deep and wide, he built a diversion terrace to send water to a proper outlet.

Here's a typical example of Teas' achievement in remaking eroded and wornout land into a productive and profitable farm:

A 12-acre field was in ticklegrass and spotted with persimmon brush, as a result of erosion and depletion. Teas fenced the field early in 1953 to put it completely under control. Then he cleared the persimmons and sloped a gully to permit mowing of persimmon sprouts. Next operation was to one-way the land, apply 200 pounds of phosphate per acre, and sow hairy vetch and wheat in September to condition the soil. Next spring he will overseed with native grasses.

Teas tunes in radio in milking parlor. He finds that music calms the cows while they are being milked.

Registered Holsteins on sudangrass. Teas' pastures, because of conservation management, maintain good grazing despite drought.

"You can't plant grass now because it wouldn't grow, the soil's so poor," Teas explains. "So you have to condition the soil first."

Teas gets winter and spring grazing from hairy vetch, rye and wheat. In summer and fall his cattle graze on bermudagrass, Korean and sericea lespedeza, sudangrass, big and little bluestem, indiangrass and switchgrass. Through conservation management, he had ample grazing throughout a prolonged drought.

"Although I was brought up on a farm, I didn't find things easy because the land was so rundown," Teas confesses. "It wasn't until I started my conservation work that the farm started paying off. Now I wouldn't take three times as much as I paid for it."

IRRIGATION EXTENDS GRAZING.—Because he irrigated, Frederick Winthrop, of Hamilton, Mass., in the same 16-acre pasture, with the same registered dairy herd, and the same grass mixture, during a severe drought got 78 more days of grazing in 1949 than he did a year earlier. From a 60′ x 100′ x 8′ by-pass pond, a tractor-mounted motor pushed 500 gallons of water per minute through 6-inch mains and 4-inch laterals and distributed 1 inch per acre, at a pumping cost of 98 cents per hour for 1 acre-inch of water. Each of the 6 even sections set up for rotational grazing, received 27,000 gallons of water. It took one man 15 minutes to shift the laterals from section to section.

Twenty-five milkers were turned into the pasture in early spring. Irrigation was started May 17 and used 6 to 10 hours daily until July 12, when it went on an alternate-day schedule. Each section had been seeded to smooth brome and orchardgrass, ladino and creeping fescue before the 1948 grazing season. In 1948 without irrigation, Winthrop got 9 tons of hay and 61 days of grazing for 27 milkers. Next year, with irrigation, the same area produced 139 days of grazing for 25 milkers, with 15 additional animals pastured 35 days in June and July. There was no let down in quality or quantity of milk produced, and the animals maintained weight.

In 1950, the system was used the same length of time with the same good results. Weather was more ideal for grass and less irrigation was needed in 1951. In 1952, irrigation was used more than in any other year, with the same outstanding benefits. As a result, the system has been extended to other pastures and the herd size has been increased.

TO ENCOURAGE RESEARCH

(Continued from page 146)

accomplishment in the field of conservation education and who are qualified for and preferably accepted for graduate school studies. A typewritten copy of the results of the study or a report of progress must be submitted to the Federation by the grantee by July 31, 1955. It is probable that at least one award will be closely identified with education and journalism and their contribution to conservation education.

PARTY-LINE SCHEDULING?—Don Kesinger, farm planner in the Warren (Ill.) Soil Conservation District, found that when he used the telephone to make arrangements with a farmer for layout work, he was very likely to get calls from other farmers on the same line asking for help the same day. This suggests possibilities for using the rural party line to schedule work.

An editorial note on

Donald A. Williams—Administrator

By WELLINGTON BRINK

NOVEMBER 2 was an eventful day in soil and water conservation. It was then that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson took two notable steps:

1) He issued reorganization orders aimed at streamlining the work of the Soil Conservation Service.

2) He appointed Donald A. Williams as Administrator.

Williams, a veteran in the agency, is regarded as a logical choice to put into effect the Department's dynamic new land program, especially in view of the emphasis that is to be laid on water in general, and watershed protection in particular.

His objective is crisply stated elsewhere in these pages:

"We now propose to tackle the same conservation problems with a realignment of forces designed to help us reach our goal more rapidly and efficiently."

The conservation of our Nation's land resource has long been a warmly human and intensely personal undertaking. The movement owes much of its success to unique and inspired leadership, to a strongly-linked chain of individuals extending from top command down to the point of contact with each farm operator. This fact makes the Williams appointment still more noteworthy. He is in the Service tradition. He came up through the ranks. He worked at every level. He has the realistic experience he will need.

What does it take to make a well-rounded man—a blend of the "practical" and the imaginative? In the case of Don Williams, it means being born on a farm, growing up in a land of far horizons, getting one's education at a land-grant college, acquiring experience both in private enterprise and in government. Each phase of his career has its own immediate value in the task ahead.

Donald A. Williams was born on a farm in Clark County, S. Dak., July 14, 1905. He had four brothers, all older. His father some years before had been foreman of the State College Farm at Brookings. Don grew up with a keen feeling for dirt farming and scientific research, and for hard work and its rewards.

After high school he worked briefly for an engineering firm, but long enough to confirm his pick of profession.

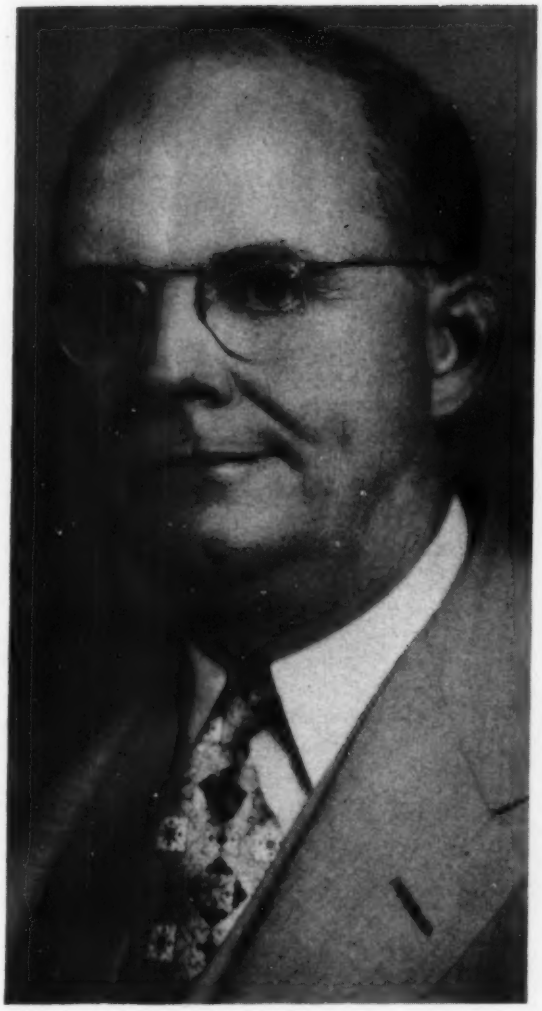
A scholarship helped, but Don really put himself through college by such things as working at a boarding house, in a dormitory, as a laboratory assistant, and as a student teacher.

He studied to be an engineer, and made his mark as an honor student.

But of course he didn't confine his curriculum to the classroom; he is much too gregarious for that. He became a key man in campus life, got himself a reputation as a skilled debater, was tabbed for membership in Pi Kappa Delta, the National honor society in that field.

Graduating in 1928, Williams laced up his field engineer's boots and took a job with the Dakota Engineering Company. A little later he moved over to the drawing board of a design engineer with the Hassensteen Steel Company.

Don went back to State College, then over to the University of South Dakota, in pursuance of post-graduate studies. Came another period of service with a commercial engineering firm, followed by a term with the State Highway Department. He may not have been fully aware of it then, but Don Williams was laying, piece by piece, exactly the groundwork, following precisely the pattern of



Donald A. Williams.

preparation, calculated to fit him for the responsibility that was to come to him almost two decades later.

It was in the spring of 1935 that the Soil Conservation Service was made a regular, permanent member of the family of the Department of Agriculture. Don that year was one of the specialists—engineers, agronomists, foresters, biologists and others—then being recruited, trained, and assigned all over the country to help farmers keep their soil from blowing and washing away. He joined a spirited, rather extraordinary army of young technicians who were making a crusade out of the program of soil and water conservation. A new profession—soil conservation—was in the making; at the same time, floods and dust bowls were shouting their challenges. The combination was irresistible to many a young fellow, and Don Williams threw in his lot with the Service with confidence in its high destiny.

Don's orders took him to the Pacific Northwest —a land lighted with the flame of discovery and receptive to agriculture's new adventuring. He was, successively, field engineer, irrigation specialist, assistant regional engineer, chief of the regional water conservation division, assistant regional director. Through 15 years he worked in "the field"—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon—where he gained an intimate understanding of techniques, administrative methods, problems and results under the regional system. He was as concerned with water as with soil, helped to develop what came to be known as "conservation irrigation." He gained standing in his profession. He participated in the Joint Investigation of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. He served on numerous land and water committees. He became chairman of the land sub-committee of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, of which Governor Douglas McKay, now Secretary of the Interior, was a member.

After 15 years with the Service in the west, Don Williams was brought east and borrowed for a special assignment as flood control officer by the Secretary of Agriculture. Duty discharged, Don came back to the Service in July 1951, taking over all technical operations work, with the title of Assistant Chief.

The last 30 months have been crowded ones. Throughout this time, Don Williams has had an increasingly strong administrative hand in the Department's conservation activities. He served on the Secretary's Committee for Training in Administrative Management, on the Secretary's Committee on the Rockefeller Awards, and on the Department's Board of Civil Service Examiners. Early in 1953 Secretary Benson felt that he needed Williams to head up the Agricultural Conservation Program —a 250-million-dollar business which was then facing a stage of reorganization and which desperately needed not only sound administration but Williams' particular blend of talents and backgrounds. Williams carried through his assignment quietly, and modestly—but just about everyone

in the Department knew he was doing an A-1 job.

You'll find the Administrator in the latest editions of Who's Who in America and of Who's Who in Engineering. Better still, you'll find him high in the esteem and in the hearts of Service and Department people. For Don not only is able, he is very human also. He claims no hobbies, but he does fuss around in his yard in Arlington, Va.—and he fusses extra long with his roses.

Don keeps temper and voice under control, weighs his judgments carefully. He weighs 12½ stone, stands five-nine, and looks at you from steady gray-blue eyes. His hair is somewhat in retreat. He is amiable except when he has fully decided that amiability is not in order. He's a bear for getting things done—and that's the kind of people he likes to have close around him.

He married Ruth Christianson in 1934, and they have a 13-year-old daughter, Mary Kathryn. They're busy, too, with such things as Camp Fire Girls, P.E.O., and Presbyterian Church.

Don Williams is a dedicated person. He believes in what he is doing. He believes in America and in the American land, and in the future of the National program of soil and water conservation. Although it will entail infinite sweat and toil, as in the past, Williams thinks it very possible that the finest days of the Soil Conservation Service are yet to be. There can be a rewarding future, he sincerely feels, for the young professional who will start today where he himself started nearly two decades ago—out in the fields lugging a transit or making notes for a conservation farm plan.

In the Williams lexicon, *how* something is accomplished is usually less important than that it be accomplished. But with his own hearty knack for working with people, he has small patience with agencies or individuals who cannot or will not cooperate to attain a common objective. He has a vast admiration for the front-line boys—not only in the Soil Conservation Service but in other organizations, as well—who are out there battling long hours every day, every week, to lessen the ravages of lawless streams and reduce the losses of productive soil. And he's far from being alone in his lofty estimate of soil conservation districts as the finest manifestation of rural democracy in history.

It's a long battle, and rugged—this countrywide drive to save the land and put it to its most productive use. But the Secretary of Agriculture has gone a long way toward winning the common objective by providing the forces of conservation with a leader of substantial mold.

Hon. Ezra Taft Benson.

The Department of Agriculture recognizes a strong national program of soil and water conservation as one of the basic necessities of American agriculture. The purpose of this reorganization is to strengthen the soil conservation program and the Soil Conservation Service and to bring the administration of the SCS technical assistance program closer to the farmer.

—Hon. Ezra Taft Benson,
Secretary of Agriculture

GLADWIN E. YOUNG is the No. 2 man in the Soil Conservation Service. The newly-designated Deputy Administrator has been an assistant to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke since April 1953. He is a native of Lafayette, Ind., and a graduate of Purdue University. Prior to his appointment to the Department of Agriculture in 1934, he spent several years in land economics research at Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station. Most of his career in the Department was spent in the old Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He is well known in the Department for his work in flood control.

From 1946 until early in 1953 Young was the USDA representative on the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee with headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr.

Former campers explain how they teach conservation.

Conservation officers describe legal and illegal methods of trapping fur bearers along a stream.

Dr. Fowler.

The Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp

By H. SEYMOUR FOWLER

YOU have to see, feel, and live with the soil to learn its meaning. Every summer a group of teachers combine pleasure with education. What they learn, they are then prepared to pass along to the youngsters in their classes.

It takes many persons and many organizations working together, to present an effective program of conservation education to teachers. The Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp is the joint responsibility of Iowa State Teachers College, the State Conservation Commission, and the State Department of Public Instruction—and these are only three of a large number of agencies and organizations included in the program.

A State planning committee for the camp is active throughout the year. Many agencies and institutions are represented on this group. One of its faithful members is Kenneth E. King, of the Soil Conservation Service.

Anyone who knows the "Corn State," realizes that it was blessed with more than its share of productive land. No other State has so high a percentage of high-class, productive land. Because of this, our staff at the camp feels that our students should have first-hand experience with soils as a resource.

The location of the camp is ideal for studying soils since three different soil associations are available for observation within a 20 mile radius. Our camp is 60 miles northwest of Des Moines, in beautiful Springbrook State Park.

Many students are surprised that our course in conservation should have its beginning in a study of rocks. This surprise vanishes when they realize that soils largely are composed of decomposed rock. To understand soils one must first know something about rocks. Some time also is spent in a study of glaciation as much of Iowa's soil was brought in by glaciers many years ago.

From rocks our students go to soils. The State soil scientist usually assists. One of the first things to be learned is how soils are formed. Much of the instruction is done in the field. Campers learn

NOTE.—Dr. Fowler is director of the Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp, Sprinkbrook State Park, Iowa.

Teachers travel about 1,000 miles during each 3-week session. Here Dr. Charles Gwynne, geologist from Iowa State College, tells a class about the country through which it is traveling.

A typical group of good conservation campers.

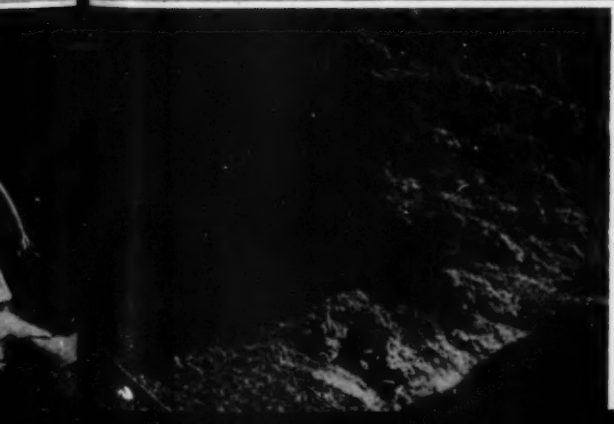
to judge the texture of soils, not by reading about it, but by actual feel. Soil profiles are observed and studied. Campers soon become acquainted with the language of the soil's man. Within a few days that which sticks to the shoes when walking through wet cornfields is no longer mud or dirt but good, black Iowa soil. One of the fine things about these experiences is the fact that they are under the direction of an authority—an employee of the SCS. He devotes his time willingly to the project, and freely disseminates his missionary conservation spirit. He and his co-workers are well aware that the teachers will take the soil conservation story to those who will soon be responsible for the care of the land, our present day school children.

After securing certain basic soil information, campers take to the field again under the leadership of the soil scientist. This time three different soil associations are studied. The campers learn that certain soil types occur together in an area, just as certain plants and animals are found in association.

But, you may say, if the teacher has all of these facts about soils, shouldn't she also know how these facts are put into action by the man who manages the land? The answer, of course, is yes. Here's where the work unit conservationist comes in. He guides the teachers on a visit to a farm which is managed according to a conservation plan. Here they observe terraces, strip crops, cover crops, plantings on the contour, grassed waterways, and a farm wildlife area. The work unit conservationist, using the map of the farm, explains the "why" of the farm plan. After this trip many of the things concerning soil which had been discussed in earlier trips seem to take on even greater significance. Of course, at the conclusion of the unit on soils, time

Right.—A great sandstone outcrop tells the story of the past.

Below.—Soil scientist explains soil texture.



is devoted to discussing how all of this information can be worked into the school program.

Many of the teachers attend camp on scholarships donated by some of the 100 soil conservation districts in Iowa.

The pattern of cooperation is evident throughout the 3-weeks camp experience. Numerous agencies assist in making the camp program successful, meaningful, practical, and worthwhile.

Reorganization Aims at Fast, Effective Service

By DONALD A. WILLIAMS

Administrator, Soil Conservation Service

Our immediate and continuing purpose is to make certain that reorganization accomplishes its intended goal—more effective service in soil and water conservation to the farmers and ranchers of the United States.

Change in organization does not alter conservation problems. We now propose to tackle the same conservation problems with a realignment of forces designed to help us reach our goal more rapidly and efficiently.

As we prepare to move forward in this new framework, it is essential that we focus sharply on the *problem* and the *goal*. We must have a uniform understanding of the responsibilities, philosophy and intentions of the Department of Agriculture so that we may be able to do a better job of carrying out our assignment in the soil and water conservation program.

The Department recognizes a dynamic national program of soil and water conservation as one of the basic necessities of American agriculture.

ALL our efforts to improve crops, reduce costs, and expand markets depend finally on how well we manage and protect our soil and water resources. Effective protection and improvement of our soils and management, and development of water, are keys to maintaining the kind of an agricultural production plant that can successfully meet the demands of a growing population and an expanding economy.

The soil and water resources of the United States are the foundation blocks on which our entire economy stands. They are the source from which comes all food, most clothing, and much of our shelter.

How well we protect and improve these resources in the years ahead will have a direct bearing on our standards of living in the towns and cities, as well as on the farms and ranches of the United States.

It is not our purpose to save soil for the sake of saving it. Soil is of value only as it produces something for man to use. The goal of soil and water conservation is to protect and build up soil productivity to sustain efficient and abundant yields of crops and livestock products. In working toward that goal, we must also work toward the protection and improvement of watersheds, as a means of reducing flood and sediment damages and safeguarding water supplies for both urban and rural use.

The national interest demands that measures for soil and water conservation be applied on all the agricultural land in the United States as rapidly as possible. The Department recognizes its responsibility and is determined to help the farmers and ranchers of this country carry out such a program.

The Soil Conservation Service has a highly re-

sponsible part to play in the Department's program. We are assured that it is to continue as the agency through which the Department will channel its technical service to the farmers and ranchers and to the watershed groups throughout the country.

Experience has demonstrated that most soil and water conservation problems are complex. They usually cannot be solved by generalized techniques. The problems differ from farm to farm and field to field. Their solution requires skills and knowledge that farmers cannot be expected to possess. Their solution requires the combining of information from such fields as soils, engineering, agronomy, range, biology, hydrology, geology and economics. Data from these sources must be blended into practices that in turn must be fitted to the capabilities and needs of the soil, and the farmer, for enduring conservation.

The Department of Agriculture has the important and necessary job of assembling, training and directing the work of a corps of technicians who are skilled in the science and application of soil and water conservation. That is the function of the Soil Conservation Service.

Our proper and successful performance of these responsibilities requires a thorough understanding of several basic concepts which are the core of the Department's soil and water conservation program.

One of these is the definition of soil and water conservation upon which this program is based. At the beginning of our national soil conservation program, emphasis was put on overcoming the severe menace of soil erosion. Experience taught us that erosion control practices are necessarily related to other soil management and land use practices. Other forms of soil deterioration must be attacked along with soil erosion.

Thus, the scope and practice of soil and water conservation has gradually broadened through the years until today the objective, as Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, founder of this Service, so aptly represented, is "to use each acre of agricultural land within its capabilities and treat it in accordance with its needs for protection and improvement."

The concept of soil conservation has come to mean proper land use, protecting the land against all forms of soil deterioration, rebuilding eroded and depleted soil, improving grass and woodlands, conserving moisture for crop use, proper agricultural drainage and irrigation where needed, building up soil fertility, and increasing yields and farm income—all at the same time.

Modern conservation farming has come to mean not only building and maintaining soil productivity, but also increasing standards of farm living for now and for the future. It means efficient, abundant production on a sustained basis as an integral part of the national welfare.

A second basic concept in the soil and water conservation porgram is the essential initiative of farmers and ranchers themselves. The final responsibility for achieving the objectives of soil and water conservation rests with the people who own and operate the land. A national conservation program, however urgent its need, cannot have force in a democracy unless it is accepted as the individual responsibility of the man who uses and manages the resources.

It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to encourage and aid farmers and ranchers to plan and apply conservation farming measures, but to do for them *only* those things which need to be done, in the public interest, which local people cannot do for themselves. We believe that people who own and operate the land will accept the responsibility if they are fully informed and are provided with the kind and amount of assistance needed to supplement their own knowledge and resources.

Local organizations of farmers and ranchers help them to accept and carry out to the fullest degree their responsibilities for local leadership and initiative in soil and water conservation. Soil conservation districts are voluntarily organized but have legal responsibility under state law for developing and carrying forward a district-wide conservation program. These districts have proved to be a highly effective device through which the government can serve farmers without dominating them.

The Soil Conservation Service makes its assistance to soil conservation districts available under terms of memoranda of understanding. In these agreements, SCS agrees to assign and to supervise trained conservationists and supply them with the facilities necessary to help farmers and ranchers in the district plan and apply technically and economically sound conservation measures. On its part, the district determines its needs and develops a district-wide program aimed at the solution of local soil and water problems. Its governing

body administers the affairs of the district, determines work priorities, maintains records, and otherwise implements the local soil and water conservation program.

The technology of soil and water conservation has advanced rapidly in recent years. But additional and improved information is still needed to give greater precision to the planning and application of conservation measures.

To be permanent, soil and water conservation measures must be based on sound technology developed through research and experience. The Soil Conservation Service seeks, and uses, information from whatever authoritative source it may be available. To strengthen soil and water research, all research formerly in the SCS has been transferred to the Agricultural Research Service. We must establish effective procedures for insuring that soil, water and related research reflects the problems of farmers and that research findings are rapidly applied to the solution of those problems. We shall cooperate to the fullest degree with the Agricultural Research Service in expediting a two-way flow of research needs and research information.

Special attention must be given to gearing the conservation program and recommendations to specific local conditions. In this connection, the Soil Conservation Service will coordinate its technical program to the fullest extent with the research work of the State experiment stations.

We will maintain an active program of liaison with all research agencies in any effort to speed this process as much as possible.

The program of the Soil Conservation Service is basically one of technical assistance. In order to sustain efficient, high level production, land and water use and management must be related specifically to the pattern of soil and water resources of the individual farm or ranch, as well as to the resources and aptitudes of the farmer and rancher himself.

Throughout the country there are wide variations in climatic conditions. Thousands of different kinds of soil exist. There are wide differences in soil type on individual farms in slope, degree of erosion, drainage, availability of water, inherent fertility, and past land use.

Dr. Salter, our recent Chief of SCS and an eminent conservationist, has pointed out that there are three principal phases of technical assistance needed by most farmers. I concur in his analysis and would like to review it with you.

The first is a scientific inventory of soil and water resources adapted to the purpose of developing a sound and economical plan for conservation farming.

The second is assistance in determining the safe alternative uses and treatment for the land based on this scientific inventory, and assistance in selecting and combining into a practical plan those measures which will protect and improve the land resource, contribute most to a sound management program for the farm, and aid in the solution of watershed and other resource problems of the community.

The third is technical help in applying complex practices such as water-control systems, drainage systems, terraces, and certain crop, pasture, range, and woodlot practices.

Furnishing this on-site technical assistance for soil, water, and plant management aimed at soil protection and improvement, water conservation, flood prevention, and economic production on a sustained basis, is the primary job of the Soil Conservation Service.

It is the policy of the Service to assist farmers through a system of progressive planning which permits a farmer to start gradually and move progressively into a full, well-rounded conservation farming system.

We must not lose sight of the fact that conservation practices are not an end within themselves. A farm pond or a tree windbreak has to serve a specific purpose to be justified. Each measure must be practical and should return at least cost in time and money. The sooner that proper conservation practices are applied, the sooner they start paying off.

It is also important to remember that most conservation practices are related, one with another, and the effectiveness of one often depends on the proper installation and functioning of another. Mechanical structures, frequently needed in erosion and water control, for example, must usually be supplemented and stabilized by the use of grass or other vegetation if the practice is to have lasting benefit.

Conservation is a teamwork job. It can only be accomplished by harmonious working relations of government and farmers. The government's part of the job consists of more than the technical

assistance phase. The educational and financial assistance phases are also of primary importance.

Soil conservation education is a fundamental step toward the application of conservation measures on the agricultural land of the United States. The conservation education job is to help all the people, both rural and urban, understand the needs for and benefits from conservation farming.

Education plays an important role in informing farmers and ranchers of the principles and practices involved in soil and water conservation and in relating conservation measures to the other features of good farm management. Education can aid supervisors of soil conservation districts in more effectively discharging their responsibilities and in planning and carrying forward their district programs.

The educational phase of the soil and water conservation program is the primary responsibility of the State and Federal Extension Services.

The Soil Conservation Service can discharge its responsibilities for technical assistance most effectively when it is complemented by an effective educational program which helps farmers to understand the benefits from conservation and the principles underlying the conservation practices.

An effective educational program, on the other hand, helps farmers to build a sound program of farm management involving all technologies, geared to a conservation base. In other words, one complements the other. The better the educational job is done by the Extension Service, the better the Soil Conservation Service can assist farmers with their conservation job. The better the job of assistance is done by the Soil Conservation Service, the more the farmer can capitalize on a good program of education in the broad field of farm management.

To get conservation technology into action on more land more rapidly—as we must do to meet the future agricultural demands of the Nation—greater teamwork must be developed between conservation education and on-farm technical assistance. I consider the strengthening of this teamwork as fundamental to accelerating the soil conservation program.

In addition to educational and technical assistance, many farmers also need financial assistance to move into conservation farming as rapidly as their own welfare and the national interest requires.

A well-planned program for conservation farming on most farms calls for the application of practices that require considerable capital investment. Moreover, shifts to conservation farming often require temporary economic sacrifices since some time may be needed for returns from the new system to equal and exceed income from the old system.

Supplementary financial aid, for all practical purposes, must come from either public or private credit sources or from direct governmental cost-sharing programs.

There are today various forms of credit available from government agencies or lending institutions which farmers and ranchers can use to pay for conservation improvements. Much of our credit system, however, is not yet adequately geared to the repayment possibilities of conservation farming.

Furthermore, credit alone cannot fill the entire need for conservation financing. There are many farms where financial requirements of conservation exceed available cash or credit resources. Many of these urgently need conservation practices that will have enduring benefits to the public, as well as to the individual landowner. In those cases, particularly when there are community or watershed problems involved, it may be necessary and desirable for the government to share in the costs as a means of getting treatment applied in time to prevent further or irreparable damages to the soil and water resource.

In no other activity in our society is there greater need for harmonious teamwork between all segments of the agricultural community, between farmers and their government, and between agencies of government.

When we look objectively at the conservation problem, we see no necessary duplication between education, technical assistance and financial assistance in the government's efforts to help the Nation's farmers and ranchers move ahead with their conservation program. The job ahead simply involves making all three work harmoniously and effectively in speeding up the application of technology on the land.

The job ahead also involves further strengthening of local leadership and teamwork, such as is provided in soil conservation districts, watershed associations and other community and neighborhood teams of people whose full participation is essential to the success of soil and water conservation.

Our responsibility to the farmers and ranchers,

and to all the taxpayers of this Nation, for that matter, requires that we develop this teamwork as a means of providing the most practical, efficient service possible. Certainly the conservation job is too big for any one, two or three agencies or organizations—no matter how efficient they may be. It calls for the closest working partnership of local, state and national agencies, along with the soil conservation districts, watershed associations, conservation and farm organizations, and business, industrial, civic and educational groups. Everybody has a stake in the speed and success of soil and water conservation work.

Underlying the entire technical assistance program for which the Soil Conservation Service is responsible is a foundation of essential basic data about soil and water resources which we obtain through the soil survey.

A scientific survey and classification of the soils is necessary for the preparation of land capability maps for individual farms and ranches. The soil survey is essential for determining the applicability of technology acquired through research or experience, and for relating the problems of the farm or ranch to those of the watershed or community. In a broad sense, the scientific survey and classification of soils is essential to the appraisal of the conservation needs and production potentials of watersheds, counties, states, and of the Nation.

The Soil Conservation Service has the responsibility to meet the soil survey needs of all agencies concerned with land use and conservation. We intend to fulfill this broad responsibility.

Technical coordination must be provided at all levels in order to maintain a nationwide system for the description and classification of soils. Without this, the survey program cannot reach its maximum effectiveness as a way of transferring experience from one area to another and as a scientific inventory of national soil resources.

Close cooperation with state college workers in all phases of the soil survey will be maintained and strengthened.

The backlog of soil survey information is becoming low in many sections of the country. Speeding up this work, and completing the national land inventory is important not only to the development of soil conservation programs on individual farms, but also to watershed development, to the research programs of the Department of Agriculture, to the State agricultural colleges, and to the action programs of all agencies concerned with land use. The Soil Conservation Service must be alert to every opportunity to improve and step up that activity.

Protecting agricultural lands and improvements in the upper watersheds of the Nation's streams and rivers from flood and sediment damage is a phase of the soil and water conservation job in which interest has developed rapidly in recent months. Leadership in this activity has been given to the Soil Conservation Service because the program is based on soil and water conservation measures on farm and ranch land, combined with supplementary off-farm measures for the retarding, control and disposal of water. The growing recognition of need for upstream watershed protection work has taken concrete form in the selection of a group of pilot watersheds in which the Soil Conservation Service has been instructed to develop this new type of program over a 5-year period.

The objectives of this new program for watershed treatment include:

1. Reduction to the fullest practicable extent of floodwater, sediment and land damages occurring in the watershed and down-stream.
2. Demonstration of the feasibility of local-federal cooperation and sharing of costs.
3. Testing of the effectiveness of control measures under the highly variable conditions of the different sections of the country and where they can be readily observed by the local people.
4. Accumulation and analysis of data on precipitation, streamflow, sediment loads, and flood peaks while the watershed is being treated and after it is completed to guide future flood prevention activities.

Local people, and local organizations—especially soil conservation districts—play a very large part in this program. Before the work can proceed, local people must indicate their willingness to sponsor the program, to provide necessary local guidance and leadership and to share the costs.

Interest in this new type of watershed program has spread not only among farmers but also in professional, industrial, business, educational and many other groups. The Soil Conservation Service bears a particular responsibility and faces a special challenge, as we enter into a new organizational

development, to insure that this watershed program receives proper attention and sound guidance.

Realignment of the Service organization offers some real opportunities for strengthening the national soil and water conservation program.

By giving the state conservationist more responsibility for program decisions, the work in soil conservation districts can be harmonized with that of other programs that operate on a State basis. It should further improve working relationships with the land grant colleges, as well as with agencies of State government and State-level representatives of federal agencies. This means that farmers and ranchers will not only benefit from better teamwork between several agencies in the State, but also that technical recommendations made on the farms and ranches will be more certainly geared to the needs and conditions of that particular State.

By strengthening the technical staff of each State office, more of the people who will operate solely within a State will be high-quality technicians. Since subject matter specialists will serve a group of States, farmers can be assured that the technicians serving soil conservation districts will continue to receive high-caliber technical guidance and training.

With increased delegation of authority to state conservationists, there will be greater flexibility in adapting Service resources to fit local problems within the State.

The regional aspects of the watershed flood prevention program are recognized. Seven watershed and engineering field servicing units will be maintained to service the flood prevention and watershed programs. The needs of watersheds and other inter-state services or programs will still receive the technical and economic advantages of staffs that serve more than one State.

As we proceed with the realignment of the Service, we can expect to encounter many problems. They will be challenging problems—problems without readymade answers. How well we solve those problems will determine how much we strengthen the Service program. I am confident that if all of us put our full effort into finding effective solutions we will strengthen the program materially.

The decentralization of *authority* to the state conservationists carries with it the greater *responsibility* for sound administration. We cannot separate responsibility from authority! The state conservationist of SCS cannot fulfill his responsibility unless he respects national policy and makes full and effective use of all the resources—technical and administrative—at his command.

Conservation is no one man's job; it demands the utmost of teamwork in a spirit of public service, the goal of which is ever ahead of us!

There is but one direction to go in soil and water conservation and that is FORWARD!

DISTRICT PROFILE — MARION S. MONK, JR. of LOUISIANA

Mr. and Mrs. Monk and son, William Wheeler Monk.

MARION S. MONK, JR., has been such a successful farmer that he's better known throughout the South today than he was in the mid-thirties when he was a star football player at Tulane University. He's widely known now because he gives much of his time to organizations that are working for the benefit of Louisiana agriculture and all its individual farmers.

With his wife, the former Betty Wheeler, Monk owns and operates 3,400 acres of river bottom land at Batchelor, northwest of Baton Rouge. Yearly, he harvests 625 pounds of lint cotton per acre from 550 acres, 53 percent more than the State average yield. He gathers 60 bushels of corn per acre from

700 acres that are interplanted with soil-improving soybeans.

Monk gets high production from 1,200 acres of open and 300 acres of semi-open pastures. These pastures furnish ample year-round grazing for a herd of 600 beef cattle. The herd is made up of 450 brood cows and 150 heifers and bulls. Monk uses grade cows and registered Hereford bulls. The cows average an 85 percent calf crop. Monk sells all the steer calves and what heifers are not chosen for replacement stock. He markets the calves at 9 months when they average 450 pounds.

Pigs add to the productiveness of the Monk farm. The 44 registered Hampshire and Duroc brood sows average 8 pigs per litter twice a year. Monk's 7 registered boars are blue ribbon winners. At the 1953 Louisiana State University Livestock Show, Monk showed the grand, senior and junior champion boars. The 15 boars, gilts and sows entered made off with 14 prizes.

Monk's pastures yield 16,000 bales of hay a year besides crops of clover and Dallis grass seed. On surplus winter pastures, Monk takes a crop of oats and wheat seed.

All the stock—cattle, hogs, horses, mules—live off the farm except for a little cottonseed meal that is mixed with crushed corn for creep feeding the calves when clover grazing is not available.

The woodlands—gum, cottonwood and pecan—account for $1,000 to $3,000 a year.

That's mighty good production for a fellow who had never had any previous farming experience. Into it has gone a lot of hard work and careful planning. Most of Monk's land, when he took over, was depleted from generations of row-cropping without benefit of conservation. Much of it had once been in sugarcane. Some had been in woodlands that had been stripped bare in the days when the practice was to cut the forests clean. All of the farm was in need of a planned, coordinated conservation program that would put every acre to its proper use and treat every acre in such a way as to protect the soil and maintain or improve fertility.

Long hours of work, an open mind ready to listen to more seasoned farmers, and a willingness to depart from traditional methods no longer satisfactory, account for Monk's success in restoring old plantation land to high productiveness.

At Tulane University, Monk studied commerce and business administration—subjects that can be put to good use by any smart farmer confronted with today's intricate markets and price systems. As a reminder of his football days, he still carries the watch given to him for his participation in the first Sugar Bowl game ever played, January 1, 1935, which Tulane won from Temple 20 to 14.

After finishing college in 1936, Monk was in the municipal bond business for a year and a half. Then he worked in New Orleans as a customer's man for a prominent Wall Street firm. He quit that job to become manager of the plantation he now owns. He and his wife bought the place in 1944. The present farm is composed of the old Lakeside, Torwood and Normandy plantations which formed part of a 10,000-acre tract the United States government granted to Lafayette for his services in the Revolutionary War. Part of the original tract was acquired by the Stewarts of whom Mrs. Monk is a descendant through the Batchelor branch of the family after whom the community where Monk makes his headquarters was named. Mr. and Mrs. Monk and their 13-year-old son William Wheeler Monk live in the original 18-room Lakeside Plantation home that was built in 1849 with iron work from Paris, finished lumber from St. Louis and rough lumber from the farm itself.

When Monk took over the farm's management in 1940, he often turned for advice to W. T. Nolin, farmer at Hamburg who had become a disciple of soil conservation and has served as president of the Louisiana Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors and as a member of its executive committee.

Speaking of Nolin, Monk says: "I believe he was

Ryan J. Jeansonne, SCS technician, and Marion S. Monk, Jr., inspect Dallis grass in a 60-acre field.

the first in the State to advocate a grassland agriculture for all of Louisiana. He made me realize the need and benefits of soil conservation. Both he and Vernon La Cour, then doing agricultural work with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, got me so interested in conservation work that I went around trying to line up farmers to organize a soil conservation district for the Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge Parish area.

"Upshot was that the Upper Delta Soil Conservation District was voted into existence on May 3, 1947. These districts are sub-divisions of State government administered by a board of five supervisors who must be actively engaged in farming within the area. Two of the supervisors are appointed by the State and three are elected by their fellow farmers within the district. I was appointed by the State and at our first organizational meeting on May 23, 1947, I was chosen secretary-treasurer of the board. Our district began receiving help from the Soil Conservation Service on May 28, 1948."

Monk has been secretary-treasurer ever since. He has also been a cooperating farmer with the district since it began receiving SCS help. He was among the first farmers to sign an agreement with the district to apply a coordinated conservation program to his farm. It is to his conservation program that he attributes the high productiveness of his land.

Major soil conservation practices in Monk's conservation program include the use of soil-improving crops and deep-rooted legumes that help keep the soil open to prevent the formation of hard layers through which roots, air and water cannot readily pass.

Other major practices are crop rotations, including rotating pastures with row crops; improvement of pastures, including proper stocking rates, mowing regularly to control weeds, fertilization, cross fencing, adequate water supplies, and seeding grasses and clover where needed. The right kinds and quantities of fertilizers are applied to both cultivated land and pastures as the need for them is shown by soil tests. In 1953 Monk used 80 tons of 33⅓ percent ammonium nitrate on crop and pastureland and 40 tons of 20 percent phosphate on pastures.

One of the most important conservation measures, when coupled with vegetative practices, is drainage. Designed by Soil Conservation Service engineers, a drainage system of field and main

Cultivating cotton on Monk plantation. Ditched for drainage, this 92 acre field had been in pasture for 24 years when it was planted to cotton last year. After it has been in cotton and corn 4 or 5 years, it will be put back into pasture for 8 years.

ditches keeps excess water off all the cultivated and pastureland on the Monk farm.

The pastures are kept in such good condition that the average grazing rate, including both the open and semi-open pastures, is 2½ acres per cow the year around.

"On the improved pastures, we can stock at the rate of one cow to 1½ acres without any trouble," Monk says. "There's such lush forage that the cattle graze for only an hour in the morning and another hour in the late afternoon or early evening. The rest of the time they relax in the shade.

"We don't feed more than 4,000 bales of hay a year altogether," Monk relates. "We sell the rest of the 16,000 bales we grow."

Even hay production is included in Monk's rotation system: "We seldom cut hay more than 2 years running off the same piece of land."

Monk gets year-round grazing. From February to June, he depends on white Dutch clover, which in early spring is overlapped by Dallis and bermudagrass. The grass carries the livestock until the first heavy frost of fall, which occurs anywhere from mid-October to mid-November. In September and October he plants wheat, oats and American ryegrass to carry the livestock through December and January. Then the clover is ready again.

Monk follows this rotation plan for all the farm not in woodland: he grows cotton for 2 years and then shifts to corn interplanted with soybeans for 2 years. Then he goes back to cotton for 1 or 2 years, then to pasture for 6 to 10 years. Meantime he turns the soybeans and the cornstalks into the surface of the soil to add organic matter, and regularly adds fertilizer according to the soil's needs. All of this keeps the soil in good physical condition and at high fertility level. The result: high per-acre yields of all crops and lower operating costs. It's easier and cheaper to harvest a good crop than a poor one.

Monk is a hard, tireless worker. Neighbors will tell you that he's out in the barn at 5 o'clock in the morning and the last one there at night. He's thoroughly familiar with every phase of his farming operations. He knows the kind of soil he has in every field; he can talk about grasses and clovers with the best of trained agronomists. He can tell you his cost and production figures without looking them up in his carefully kept books.

Because of his successful farming operations and especially because of his deep interest in soil conservation, he was elected president of the Louisiana Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors in January 1953. He succeeded his neighbor and good friend, W. T. Nolin.

Monk is also president of the Pointe Coupee Cattlemen's Association. He is a member of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation and of the Louisiana State Mobilization Agricultural Committee. He is an advisory member of the Louisiana Bankers Association agricultural committee and of the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee. Besides his work in the agricultural field, he finds time also for community activities, such as serving on the Pointe Coupee Parish School Board.

—LESTER FOX

Camp Polk Enlists with District

Cooperative agreement is aimed at getting more grass and trees on land, controlling erosion, and making the soldier's life more pleasant.

By CLINTON L. HARRIS

WHEN Major General Lea M. Kreber, commanding general of the 37th Infantry Division and Camp Polk, signed an agreement last October with the Calcasieu (La.) Soil Conservation District, he foresaw these results: improvement of the 144,000 acres comprising the camp, better conditions for the men under his command, and savings in expenditures for camp maintenance.

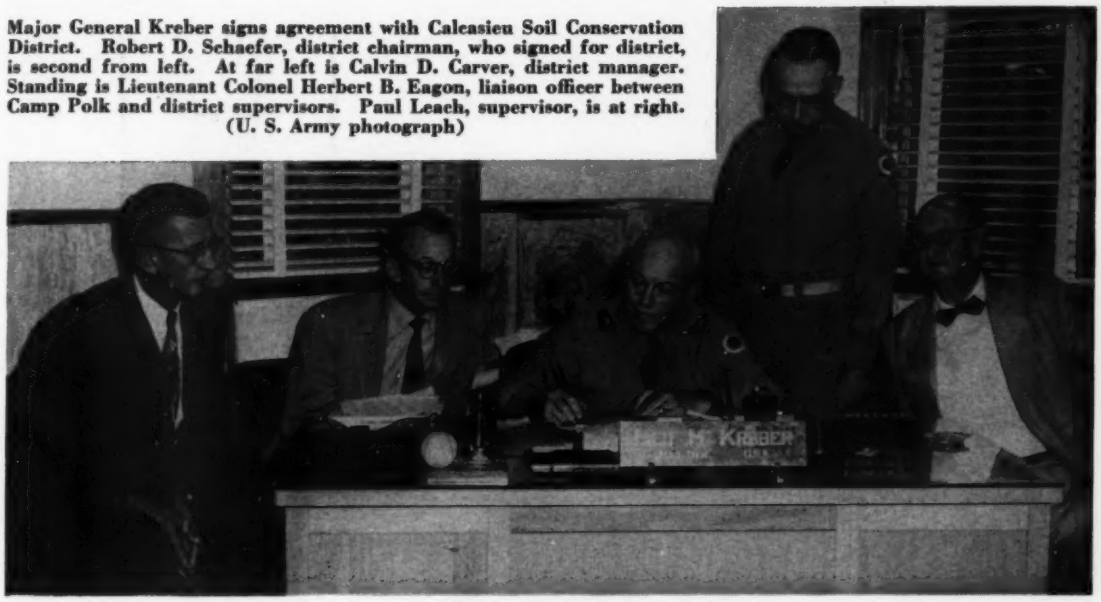
The general pointed out that the district agreement covered one of the largest land units ever signed up for a coordinated soil conservation plan. Robert D. Schaefer, chairman of the district board of supervisors, signed on behalf of the district.

The agreement calls for the application, over a period of years, of all measures needed to stop erosion, protect property, add to the efficiency and welfare of the soldier, and restore and maintain the productiveness of the camp's land.

The agreement called for the planting of 15,000 loblolly pine seedlings in the first month of 1954. The trees and the tools to plant them with were to be furnished by the U. S. Forest Service. More of the cutover and denuded land will be put back in trees each year until all the areas needing reforestation have been planted.

Wherever possible, grasses are to be established on the rifle ranges. Post officers felt that the grass cover was needed not only to stop erosion but to reduce the number of heat prostrations with which the camp has been afflicted in the past. Soil Conservation Service technicians, who helped work out the comprehensive plan with district and camp officers, agreed that the covering of cool green grass would lower temperatures.

NOTE.—The author is work unit conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Leesville, La.



Major General Kreber signs agreement with Calcasieu Soil Conservation District. Robert D. Schaefer, district chairman, who signed for district, is second from left. At far left is Calvin D. Carver, district manager. Standing is Lieutenant Colonel Herbert B. Eagon, liaison officer between Camp Polk and district supervisors. Paul Leach, supervisor, is at right. (U. S. Army photograph)

"Of benefit to Camp Polk will be the ultimate savings in funds that are now needed for extensive road and bridge repairs after heavy rains, such as those we experienced last spring," General Kreber said. The various interrelated measures to be applied will allow more of the rain to soak into the soil where it falls, reduce damaging runoff.

The overall plan includes the building of a large lake for training purposes, to encourage useful wildlife, and to provide recreational facilities. The Louisiana Department of Public Works is helping with this phase of the general conservation project, and agricultural engineers of the Soil Conservation Service will also help whenever needed, as will SCS agronomists and other technicians. The district is furnishing specialized equipment.

Post officers working on the project will consult with the technicians on such matters as the kind of grasses to plant, fertilization and the management of land and woodland. Steps have been taken to have an SCS conservation-forester attached to the office of the deputy post commander.

Lt. Col. Herbert B. Eagon, 37th Infantry Division planning and training officer, who acted as liaison officer between Camp Polk and the district supervisors, was formerly a district supervisor himself in Ohio, and an area vice president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts. He returned to civilian life last November.

UP WENT YIELD.—Seven years ago, Roger Gleason, Groton, N. Y., with the Tompkins County Soil Conservation District, was getting 15 bushels of wheat per acre and 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre off a 9-acre field, planted up and down the slope. He needed more than that, so, on his own and by eye, he laid out the field in 6 even strips, running across the slope. The outcome was 50 bushels of wheat and 90 bushels of shelled corn, at no increase in the amounts of seed, lime, fertilizer and manure. Two strips of wheat—3 acres—produced as much as the whole field formerly produced. Seed and fertilizer no longer washed down the slope. Quality is better. Gleason, impressed, now has asked the Tompkins County Soil Conservation District to help him re-lay the strips strictly on contour, because he believes that he will get an even better yield that way.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.—As the years roll by, more and more father-and-son teams are being found in conservation work. Charles Clark, Celina, Ohio, professional trainee for the Mercer County Soil Conservation District, entered the Service last March after his graduation from Ohio State University, and attended the professional training center for one month this summer at the SCS hydrologic station at Coshocton, Ohio. His father, Clyde Clark, formerly a farmer near Urbana, Ohio, started part-time work for the Service in 1945, and in 1948 became a full-time conservation aid in Champaign County Soil Conservation District. He attended a sub-professional session at the training center in 1948. Charles' younger brother, Albert, farms the home place and his older brother, Robert, farms an uncle's farm in Champaign County.

Secretary Benson, President Eisenhower, and Assistant Secretary Coke at the water exhibit.

DISTINGUISHED CALLER. — President Eisenhower spent 20 thoughtful minutes on November 30 inspecting a watershed-protection exhibit in the patio of the administration building of the Department of Agriculture. His guides were Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Undersecretary True D. Morse, and Assistant Secretary J. Earl Coke.

One feature of the exhibit was a 28-foot simulated relief map which portrays a watershed program designed to retard the runoff of water so as to provide a more reliable supply of crop moisture both upstream and downstream, and at the same time help prevent disastrous floods.

The President, obviously much impressed by what he saw, is quoted as having remarked: "If we are going to write a whole water policy for the United States, we should show we mean business."

The Soil Conservation Service and other agencies cooperated in building and assembling the exhibit.

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